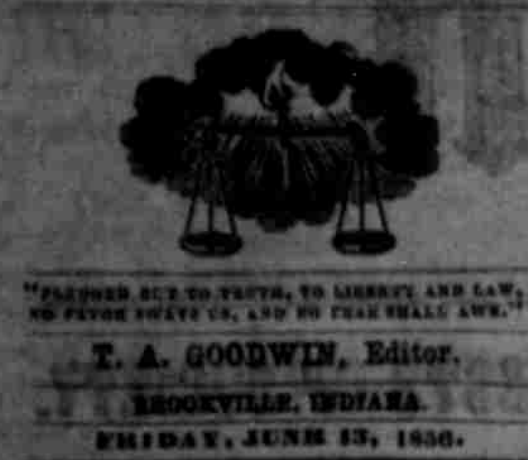


INDIANA AMERICAN.



INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

Assault on Sumner, Constitutional.

The friends of the Administration have discovered that the attack on Sumner is according to the constitution. That instrument says that members of congress shall not be held accountable for words spoken in debate, "in any other place" than where spoken. The offense was given in the senate chamber and as nothing is said about the mode of "questioning," Mr. Brooks is clearly within the constitution.

TO BEHOLD MEN.—The Commissioners, last Friday, contracted for the building of four bridges, two at Brookville, one near Laurel and one near Trenton. The precise locations have not been determined, but the Commissioners, aided by a competent engineer, will locate them soon. We hope that no selfish local interests will interfere to harass the Commissioners, or retard the work, and we hope that no demagogue will seize upon the enterprise for political purposes. It is a work in which all are interested. Let the Commissioners, guided by an Engineer, select the site where the best bridge can be built for the least money, with due regard to the convenience of travel, and every body should be satisfied. A Mr. May of Wayne county, an experienced bridge builder, has the contract for all of them except the one across the East Fork, which is given to Messrs. Wm. McClure and Z. Reed.

P. S. Since the above was prepared we learn that the Commissioners have temporarily suspended the contracts, until they can locate the bridges and draw up distinct specifications of plan, material, etc. We regret the delay this will cause, though we believe the course a judicious one. The work may be relet in time to complete two bridges before winter.

Read Gov. Shannon's letter to Messrs. Holliday and others, on our fourth page, and see how it imitates the style of the haughty Governor of Massachusetts colony. The spirit is identical and the language is nearly the same. "I have made a requisition." "I will make an additional requisition." "I will exert all the powers invested in me." To enforce the laws passed by the Legislature for Kansas and let the people reflect. There may be Americans who can read these insolent threats of a governor foisted on a free people without their consent, and not be moved, but they are unworthy the name of Americans.

The happiest man that we have seen, over the nomination of Buchanan, is an old Federalist, by the name of Kimble, living on Cracker Ridge. He says it is cheering, in his old age, to see one of the early champions of his cherished Federalism, at the head of the so-called Democratic ticket. He can account for it only on the principle that,

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again," and that, in the fusion of parties, the federal element has gained the supremacy of the Democratic in that party. He will do his best, Saturday, to see the old man who has been so long a champion of Buchanan, before the summer is over.

It is to be deeply deplored that such a state of things as that at Lawrence should exist in this country. It is, however, but one of the natural traits of that fearful agitation which demagogues and fanatics in both sections of the Union have aroused.—*Greenburg Guard.*

The nasty Abolitionist! If they had not wanted a home in Kansas and had not surrendered it all to slaveholders, there would have been no trouble. Their course "is to be deeply deplored." Don't tell any body Bro. Covington, that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise got up this state of affairs.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.—The New York Day Book, a Democratic paper, says:

"The time is close at hand when such statesmen as Sumner and Hale will have justice, full justice done; when, in short, an Abolitionist will be lynched as readily in New York and Boston as in Charleston or New Orleans."

Let all who want to hasten this good time, vote for the party that approves the assault upon Sumner, at Washington.

We publish to-day further accounts of the "destruction" of the county of Lawrence, as it is called. It should be remembered, in perusing these accounts, that they all come from one side—that of the Free State party. When we receive the other side of the story it may considerably change the appearance of things.—*Greenburg Guard.*

Well, it may. Will you be so kind as to publish "the other side," when received, or frankly confess that your squatter sovereignty is a bad affair?

REAPERS AND MOWERS.—A trial of Reaping and Mowing Machines, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Agriculture, will take place at Richmond, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 25, 26 and 27. The prizes are Silver Pitchers, valued at fifty dollars.

A Suitable Testimonial for Brooks. The Columbia (S. C.) *Banner* learns that, "Some of the gentlemen of Charleston have provided a suitable present, in the shape of a cane, to be given to Mr. Brooks, to show their appreciation of his late act of 'hiding,' the Abolition Senator Sumner. It is to be the inscription, 'Hit him again!'"

Nothing can be more appropriate than such a present, or more forcibly indicate the ruffianism which it is intended to compliment.

Dr. Johnston knows how to get up Soda, cool and sparkling.

For the best kind of Ice Cream and Soda go to Maxwell's. C. B. Clements has returned from Kansas to Laurel, in good health. Thanks to Mrs. R. P. Clark for a large piece of very cold and very clear ice. C. C. Bibly Esq. has consented to take part in the Union celebration at Clifton, on the 4th July. Don't forget the Supper, at the Presbyterian Church, this (Friday) evening. Hon. David Kilgore has been nominated by The People of the 5th Congressional district, for Congress. Gov. Reeder made a short speech at Richmond last week, at the Railroad station. The enthusiasm was unbounded. We are glad to learn that John Webb has consented to serve the people of Bloomington as Justice of the Peace, if it is their pleasure. A notice of the same event, furnished by another was up, when the communication of J. A. H. came to hand. We do not think it probable that Col. Lane will be at the people's meeting on the 21st. Other speakers are however, expected. If you have not yet seen a copy of Sumner's Speech, that deserved the evening call at this office, or send to Cumbuck. The old leaders have nominated James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, for President, and John C. Breckinridge for Vice President. A good ticket. The coincidence between the massacre of freemen in Kansas by the government troops, and the massacre of the colonists by British soldiers, is most striking. A correspondent from Everton assures us that on the first Sunday in this month the streets were quiet and noiseless to groups talking politics—the politicians having all gone to Cincinnati to talk. SIGNIFICANT.—Senator Sumner has made but one remark, concerning the assault of Brooks, since he was hurt, except to make his deposition. On Sunday morning he quietly remarked, "That speech is not finished yet."

Have you tried that new fashion boot blacking, and furniture varnish at Slaughter & Williams? It not, you had better try one bottle, at least. We know a man who pro-nounces it good.

The demand for Sumner's speech is immense. The Boston *Transfer* says that in twenty-four hours after its announcement the publication of the speech, it had orders from Massachusetts and New Hampshire for 20,000 copies.

James Dixon was elected U. S. Senator from Connecticut by Topeya, whose term expires next year. It gives us great pleasure to announce this result. Mr. Dixon is an American, but is all right on the slavery question.

We have on file a short but able speech from Hon. W. Cumbuck on granting lands to Railroad monopolies. We shall publish it soon, and ask an attentive reading of it by all honest men.

Judge Reid's vindication against the charge of corruption, in the Higge case, appears this week. We have expressed no opinion, editorially on either side of this question and shall not, for the present, at least, unless the parties desire it.

THANKS.—The Ladies return thanks to those who so liberally patronized their supper at the College last week. The net proceeds were about \$140. As a further acknowledgment of their gratitude, they promise another entertainment, for the same purpose, on the first Friday of next June.

It may not be generally known that the speeches which are sent out by congressmen have to be paid for by them at the publishers price. In view of this we suggest that those desiring Sumner's Speech should send the money. That is the way we got a large quantity.

The Lynchburg *Virginian*, in commenting upon the proposition to remove the seat of Government from Washington, which some Northern journals have advocated, says "this would be a mean resentment and an unavailing remedy. Sumner under like circumstances would have been elected in Faneuil Hall. A better course would be for the North to send gentlemen to Congress."

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has by a vote of 208 yeas to 78 nays, passed a resolve providing for amending the Constitution, so that a fourteen years residence in this country should be requisite to enable a foreigner to vote. The American party in the House agreed to reduce the term from 21 to 14 years.

Farmers and others, who can take their two horse wagons or carriages, and carry from one to 20 to the Station, in time for the cars, on the 27th inst., will do well to report themselves in Brookville by 5 o'clock A. M. The People are in motion, and they intend to show by their presence on that day that they know how to resist oppression and throw off the yoke of party. Give them a cheap conveyance to the Station, and they will go by hundreds.

Dr. Gifford has had another deep sleep, in his practice. Dr. Depe, died last week. Common people say he died of drunkenness. Scientific say of syncope.

The Second Great Crime Against Liberty.

Who has not read with indignation the accounts from Kansas? A second crime against Liberty has been committed. We need not go to foreign lands to sympathize with freedom. It is suffering at our door. Men are indicted for treason who have committed no crime but that of peacefully assembling to form a constitution and petition Congress. They are arrested by an armed mob, in the name of a United States Marshal, without resistance. Their friends are shot down for sympathizing with them. News paper offices and public buildings are burnt. Unoffending people are hanged like wild beasts, and the property and lives of innocent people are endangered. By whom? And for what? By persons from another state, to force on Kansas the institution of slavery. The summary of all accounts agrees that civil war has commenced in Kansas, and there is no responsible government there to arrest it.

The friends of the Nebraska Bill are now full. In the hands of an able and patriotic President this last cup of bitterness might have been avoided. A flatness such as has been vouchsafed to us. A weak unprincipled President has made himself a mere tool in the hands of the slave aristocracy. He has not even had the courage enough to see that the storm he has brought on is the ruin of his party. He has not even the instinct of self-preservation; much less the feelings of a patriot.

But, we must pause to inquire what is to be done? The assault on freedom is a crime against Liberty, and a monstrous crime against the country committed in Kansas—no matter by whom done—demand the united action of freemen. There is yet a course which may arrest civil dissensions before they proceed beyond the borders. There is one principle of human nature which may yet be appealed to, to see that the storm he has brought on is the ruin of his party. He has not even the instinct of self-preservation; much less the feelings of a patriot.

AN ACT to punish persons deceiving slaves from their masters.

Be enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory, that if any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 2. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 3. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 5. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 6. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 7. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 8. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 9. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 10. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 11. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 12. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 13. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 14. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 15. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 16. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 17. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 18. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 19. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 20. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 21. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 22. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 23. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 24. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 25. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 26. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 27. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 28. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 29. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 30. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 31. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 32. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 33. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 34. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 35. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 36. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.